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THE BUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Local News.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Pages and New York Associated Pages is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu nents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

## Oh No, Mr. Allen.

The Hop. JOHN ALLEN as a sympathetic Mississippian, a strong friend of free silver coinage, is indeed well come again into the arena of debate when he commits such a useful and illuminating error as he committed in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last. We quote from THE SUN's report:

"Mr. Alles said that the country is proceeding under a gold standard; thereby one dollar buys as uch as two dollars used to buy, and to secure a dol lar required a man to give twice as much of his labor us before."

Thanks to the light of human invention a dollar will buy much more than it used to buy: but Mr. ALLEN makes an astound ing mistake, for a sober statesman like himself, in saying that to secure a dollar a man must give twice as much of his labor as before. The truth is that a man need give less of his labor to secure a dollar, gold though It be, than ever before in the history of the country. Labor is a commodity which, instead of going down in price with other things, has gone up, and the so-called demonetization of silver has not stopped its rise. Workingmen buy things for less money than formerly, but they also have more money wherewith to buy.

The attempt of the silver men to cut the value of a dollar, by substituting silver for gold, will end in certain and disastrous failure-for the silver men.

## The Jewish Question in England.

We have seen the place and function of Israelites in modern civilization debated with much energy in France by M. DRUMONT on the one hand and by M. A. LEROY-BEAU-LIEU on the other. The same question has recently engaged the attention of many English writers, beginning with the author of an article on "The Modern Jews," published in the Quarterly Review at the be ginning of the year. This somewhat severe criticism on the Hebrew methods in finance, politics, and social life called forth many vehement rejoinders, and also some singularly sober and weighty comments by Mr. HERMAN COREN in two successive numbers of the Fortnightly Review. The latest observations on the subject are contributed to the National Review for June under the name of "Emancipation from the Jews."

The remarkable feature of Mr. Conen's articles was his frank acceptance of the position taken by M. EDOUARD DRUMONT and Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, that the Jewish question is not a religious one, and that it is ridiculous to talk of Christians persecuting the Twelve Tribes because of their attachment to the faith of their fathers. Mr. Cohen says that "among the many gross mistakes current about the Jews, none is so great as that they are a religious people. They can only be said," he continues, "to be religious in the sense in which a country is said to be historic; they have been inseparably associated in the past with religion and religions." The modern "expanding Hebrew," and for that matter the unexpanding also, has no religion for anti-Sem-Ites to persecute, because Israel is not an irduty of the Jews," Mr. Cohen asserts emphatically, "is to make things here as pleasant and as comfortable all round as possible, and that duty, multiplied by the numbers of the population, is the mission of exists to-day, is a healthy materialism; a utilitarian propaganda, founded on a practical disregard of the world to come.

It may be asked, why should Mr. Cones, seeing that he has advanced as far as the "higher materialism," and has ceased even to worship the unknowable, desire to see the modern Jews remain separate from the nations among whom their lot is cast? M. LEROY-BEAULIEU's opinion was that, if we should only let the Jews alone they would be absorbed. Mr. Comes, on his part, declines to be absorbed. Judaism, he says, is a club: a historical, ethical society; birth is the qualification for membership; with any other qualification it must be broken up; and there is no other agency to do its work. If there is a mission of Israel, there must be an Israel. We have seen that the mission of Israel according to Mr. Cohen. is the propagation of materialism, and he expresses the conviction that the spirit of the doctrines of TYNDALL, HUNLEY, and CLIFFORD has settled upon the ancient institution of the Synagogue as its chosen home. Far from Judaism being any longer what it used to be termed, the "Swiss Guard" of Deism, the most ancient stronghold of religious thought has, if we may trust Mr. COHEN, been captured by the

gathering forces of later scientific theory. The contributor to the National Review heartily concurs with Mr. Cohen in regarding the New Judaism as non-metaphysical and non-Christian. The outward sign of it is a secular education intent on training men to make their paradise in this world. This, according to the Quarterly Review, was the characteristic of the movement inaugurated by KARL MARX and continued by FERDINAND LASSALLE; and M. RENAN has maintained that the same view of human life prevails widely under the type of Koheleth among Jews to whom the Utopias of socialism are unwelcome. The wellknown Israelite scholar M. James Darme-STETER had already pointed out that throughout the middle ages the Jew was the teacher of unbelief. "He it was that wrought in the immense workshop of blasphemies set up by the great Emperor FRED ERICK II. and the princes of Suabia and Aragon." Were not SPINOZA and HEINE Jews, and did not the genius of the latter stand for a multitude of energetic spirits who, from 1820 to 1848, worked day and night to undermine, through journalism and secret societies, the religious as well as the political institutions of Christendom? The age of Israelite disintegration began, no doubt, with the Hellen-Istic conquest of Palestine. It entered on a new era of progress among the learned Jews who rendered the University at Cordova illustrious; it received a fresh impetus with SPINOZA; and was again revived in the

his study of Greek and his translation of the Pentateuch into German, set the Rabbinate against him. Then arose the new Judaism that flourished at Berlin between 1780 and 1840, and led up to the reforms in Hamburg, Vienna, New York, and London.

to the National Review is substantially in agreement with Mr. Conen as regards the facts, he differs widely from him in deductions, and, therefore, in his attitude toward the Jewish question. He holds that the anti-Semites in particular, and modern Christians in general, have certain grievances to complain of, arising out of the tendency to materialism acknowledged by Mr. Coney to exist among the Hebrew resident aliens. He compares Judaism with Free Masonry, and asks us to conceive of a body of Free Masons, cemented by solemn oaths, numbering five or six millions, having passwords of their own that no stranger can appropriate, and animated by a hatred, or, at least, dislike of the aims, methods, and ideas of genuine Christians. He would have us suppose, further, that a fourth of Bohemia, a third of Hungary, an enormous section of France and of the public debt of Italy, an increasing share of English property, real and personal, gold mines in South Africa, and banks in every part of the known world, had come into the hands of these Free Masons, who were bound by no tles to any country, and looked upon themselves everywhere as cosmopolitan, because nowhere did loyalty, but only their peculiar profit and advantage, keep them in a particular region. Suppose all this; would it, we are asked, be extravagant to talk of the European peril from Free Masonry? In one respect, indeed, Jews differ from Free Masons, in that they are unwilling to intermarry with outsiders. This article of their creed has been termed the Iron Law of Judaism. How, then, can it be doubted that in our day Judaism is a close organization, and that its members have an enor-

Is competition, then, to be restrained because all that a sagacious, industrious, and frugal Jew asks for is a free field and no favor? The question, as we know, is answered in the affirmative at Vienna, which has three times elected an anti-Semitic Burgomaster. But it will be as sturdily answered in the negative on this side of the Atlantic, where Americans of English, Irish, or Scotch origin are not in the least afraid of competition on the part of their Israelite. fellow citizens. Let the latter work as hard as they like, and make as much money as they can. If they can beat Yankees or Scotchmen at a bargain they deserve credit for the feat.

mous advantage in a loose texture over

men who are shifting each for himself !

## The Man from Mars in St. Louis.

If an intelligent stranger from the planet of Mars should visit St. Louis now for the purpose of investigating the American method of selecting a President, he would encounter one fact likely to baffle his powers of comprehension. On every side he would find evidence that

a masterly intellect has been shaping events during the past six months. Nothing has been left to be determined by chance or by frantic exertion at the last moment. Everything has been foreseen and provided for. The most artistic performance of the century in the way of political organization has moved on smoothly and serenely toward the prearranged denouement. The visitor would be filled with admiration for the genius which has grasped and controlled the almost infinite complexity of details involved in a political undertaking of such magnitude. He would be amazed at the patience, the persistence, the energy, the knowledge of human character, the courage and self-reliance, the creative imagination, the executive capacity that have been brought to bear upon the Convention, in advance of its assembling. He would be all the more astonished when he learned that the great game had been played and mind, but against the combined skill of the Convention of nearly a thousand delegates, of all sorts and from all around, harmoniously registering the will of this one in-Israel. In other words, Judaism, as it dividual, proceeding in all respects according to the plans formed weeks beforehand by this one man's brains, and making history of the largest kind on specifications furnished solely by himself, would not the first question be this?

'What is the name of this truly Napoleonic genius? He has indeed demonstrated his fitness for the chief office of your Government. He has well earned the prize." The answer would be:

"His name is MARK HANNA. But it is not MARK that we are going to nominate for President. It is WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Canton, Ohio, a neighbor and protégé of

Then the traveller from Mars would very probably rejoin:

"That strikes me as curious. Who is an abler man than HANNA? Perhaps HANNA is deeply in his debt? What has he done for MARK HANNA or for the country, that this prize, which in the eternal fitness of things belongs to MARK HANNA, should be assigned to him ?"

It would require only a short time to explain to the intelligent visitor from afar that this was an affair not of men but of principles. HANNA, it was true, had shown nimself to be a personage of remarkable political ability, perhaps of greater ability than Mckinley could be said to possess; but MCKINLEY stood for certain principles cherished by the Republican party; and it was as the representative of those principles that McKINLEY was to be nominated by the Convention.

"You interest me greatly," the visitor would say. "These principles which Wil-LIAM McKINLEY represents, and which MARK HANNA does not represent, what are they? I have heard much discussion in the streets and in the hotel lobbies concerning the money question, for example. Tell me what principles WILLIAM MCKINLEY represents in regard to that question."

"They will be defined in the platform of the Convention."

"Who makes the platform ?" "The Committee on Resolutions in the first place; it is afterward adopted by the

vote of the delegates." "And who makes up the Committee on Resolutions ?" "Mr. HANNA does. The platform will

undoubtedly be shaped according to his ideas of what is right and expedient." At this point a look of perplexity, not unningled with disgust, overspreads the fine

features of the celestial voyager. "HAN-NA, MARK HANNA!" he exclaims. "Everything seems to come back to HANNA. Even the principles which this WILLIAM MCKIN-LEY is to represent are to be supplied by that extraordinary HANNA. He is the organizer, the controller, the master. He furnishes last century, when Moses Mendelessonn, by | the delegates, the money, the brains; and | conduces to the comfort and enjoyment of | getner the Government has probably not made

now you tell me he also furnishes the principles. I am not very familiar with your modes of selecting candidates, or with the laws governing the evolution of your statesmen, but common sense is not confined to the planet whereon at present I stand. But while the writer of the article in the What, in the name of Dog Star and all the Quarterly Review and of the contribution McKinley to do with the situation? Why, in the name of Pleiades and the Belt of | cive to the general advancement. Orlon, should not this Convention nominate MARK HANNA himself?"

And in all St. Louis there is not one per son who can satisfactorily answer that simple question.

## American Claims Against Spain.

Two more American citizens have pre sented, through our Department of State, claims against the Government at Madrid for damages inflicted upon them by Spanish soldiers in Cuba. They are Dr. José DEL-GADO and PEDRO CASANOVA, and their injuries were both to person and property, although only the former, it appears, are now to be urged, as claims for damages to property are added to a lengthening list which will be presented to Spain when hostilities are ended.

The truth is that the relations between that a war in the island is sure to involve | to all. greatly the interests of American citizens. Not only damages to sugar plantations and other property held by those citizens are concerned, but their rights under treaties, as in the Competitor case, and their business as affected by adverse military orders as under the tobacco edict. We can already see claims for indemnity accumulating which may become enormous in the aggregate, quite dwarfing the Mora claim, of

which the settlement was so long delayed. President BUCHANAN, speaking in his second annual message of our trade with Cuba. said that "with that island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade. of vital importance to these States is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace." That statement has since been emphasized by two protracted revolutions which have occurred in the island.

In Mr. Casanova's consular district alone, secording to an official statement, the sugar plantations represented an aggregate yearly production of over 86,000 tons, valued at over \$4,600,000, and there were other large American interests in the cultivation of cane for supplying the sugar factories. So long as war does not exist, according to the Spanish theory, damages to private property by those whom Spain puts upon the footing of bandits or rioters give grounds for claims against her. We find other claims, like these just spoken of, based on the ill treatment of our citizens by the soldiers of Spain.

Two things suggest themselves as deductions from these facts. One is that our State Department cannot be too prompt and energetic in obtaining redress at least for all personal violence inflicted on our citizens; for the accumulation of claims of other sorts is likely to be so great as to be the subject of years of controversy, if they are ever settled at all.

The other reflection is that our relations with Spain are becoming more and more complicated, and our commercial and other interests more and more involved, as the struggle in Cuba goes on. How much longer will the Administration wait before taking that step which Congress long ago authorized and approved? And how much longer will Spain fail to see that she has a losing cause in Cuba, whose cost and complications are becoming enormous as the struggle is prolonged?

# The Greater New York.

The Greater New York Commission is to carve out a framework of government for the consolidated city which will render it illustrious so long as the capital of the won by a single mind, not against one other New World shall remain. In its composi- where he studied law at night after working all day: tion the Republication preponderate largely most advoit and experienced politicians of in numbers; but there is no probability that the country. When the visitor beheld the the charter the Commission is to draft will be constructed with any view to the gaining of partisan advantage, which at the most must be ephemeral. The Commissioners are men too large, their reputations are too much at stake for them, to engage in such petty trickery. We look, therefore, to their producing a charter which shall command general respect. We hope that it will be so Impregnable that opposition to it will be futile, whatever the political complexion of the Legislature.

The Commission is distinguished by the presence on it of five men especially qualified for such a task by reason of their knowledge and experience of municipal law and government. They are Mr. GREEN, Judge DILLON, Judge TRACY, Comptroller FITCH, and Mr. Dr. Wiff. Three of these are Democrats and two Republicans, and they are unquestionably the master minds of the Commission. Men of greater fitness for the duty imposed on them could not have been this WILLIAM McKINLEY, anyway? Is he | selected. With the assistance of the four other lawyers on the Commission they have the ability to produce a workmanlike system

of government for the enlarged city. The man on the Commission who has given most thought to the subject is, of course, Mr. GREEN. The Greater New York is a scheme over which he has deliberated for many years past; and, moreover, he enjoys a special distinction as an authority on our municipal government, its laws, history, usages, and general and particular features, which is possessed by no other man in this community. He is deservedly trusted by citizens of all parties as a Commissioner who will engage in the task of framing the new charter not hampered or distracted by any influences prejudicial to its wise and just accomplishment. There is no part or phase of the question which he has not studied carefully, and hence his assistance will be of the highest value to his very able associates, and of the greatest usefulness to the public. Mr. GREEN will simply labor to make fully successful the brilliant project he conceived.

Such an opportunity as is before this Commission has never before come to the framers of a municipal government. They are to build up from the foundation a system of government for the greatest city of the world, with the single exception of London, for a city which in the next century is destined to become the foremost in the world, not merely in size, but in wealth and the highest development of civilization. The tendency of population to congregate in large cities has been increasing steadily during the last generation, and there is no indication that it is to be checked in the next generation or during the next century. The facilities, conveniences, and attractions produced by the development of art and science can be enjoyed in their fulness in great cities only. The improvements in sanitary regulations which distinguish this period have most benefited auch urban communities. Whatever most

the individual is within the reach of a wellgoverned town of magnificent proportions. These advantages, so obvious and so conspicuous now, have been gained during a comparatively brief period, and they will increase with the increasing material wealth and scientific progress of the world. lesser luminaries of heaven, has WILLIAM | The best of everything tends to the city, and hence proceed the influences most condu-

In the course of the growth of the communities that compose the Greater New York a mass of laws regulating their municipal government has accumulated, which is cumbersome and has produced a complicated machinery whose simplification is required both for effectiveness and economy. Joined together in a new and common municipality, they ought to be run at less cost proportionately and with greater advantage in all ways to the citizens. The Commissioners will have the benefit of the experience and example of all municipal government at home and abroad to guide them to wise conclusions. They will deal with the welfare of a homogeneous community, separated now by purely artificial distinctions representing no real division of sentiment and no conflicting business or political interests. The benefit of the one will extend Cuba and the United States are so intimate | to all, and none can suffer without injury

No ambition can secure a higher reward than will come to this Commission in lasting fame if it wisely improves its opportunities.

## Leaders and Non-leaders.

Political leaders are men who lead. They keep at the front and direct the fight. It is theirs to give the decisive word, and they don't shirk the responsibility when the time for speech arises. They are bound to give their advice when it is needed in return for honors they have received at their party's hands. The true partisan is the man who will not flinch and run, at any crisis, but will fight at the front and help his party to success, even over his own body.

LEVI P. MORTON and THOMAS BRACKETT REED, for example, are Republican leaders. It is their belief that the Republican party should be for the maintenance of the gold standard, and they have said so, and have done their utmost to keep their party on the road to it, by emphatic and unequivocal expressions of what they think. They are faithful Republicans, and they are politi-

cal leaders. In politics a great many men rise to offices of great influence who are in no sense leaders. They get up by lucky association with momentary sentiment, or by inexplicable accident; but as positive factors in their party's career, they count for very little. Before a new issue they are dumb. In determining their party's relation to it they are ciphers. They have not the courage to enter into fresh scrimmages, but remain allent, preserving the hope that they may not be debarred from the spoils of victory. Of this sort is McKINLEY. He is not a leader, nor an ordinary Republican; he is a

McKinlevite. MARK HANNA is a leader, though; not strictly a leader of a party, but of a man.

There might be more respect for politilans if a man of great experience in public life like the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT should have to give way to an Ohlo manufacturer like MARK HANNA, Of such is McKinleyism.

Wisconsin used to be the capital of poets and main storehouse of verse, especially of the copious verse manufactured by the female poets, but Tennessee seems to have become an industrious and a dangerous rival. The Chattanooga woman who has lately produced centennial ode of golden hue and adequate length has equalled or surpassed the choicest poetical product of the Badger State. The sonority and originality of the system of rhyme and rhythm, the beauty and felicity of expression, are evident from this panestrong enough in general and special ability grac of the Tennessee Hannises, and of that distinguished parliamentary veteran, the Hon-ISHAM G. HARRIS, in particular:

He was been, however, in the State of Tennesses Though was a clerk in a store awbile in Mississippi. His brother, Judge William Harris, of the Supreme

Court. Pursued the same course and became a man of import Another brother prepared for ministerial w And was an able preacher in the Methodist kirk. lenam (i. Harms at twenty-nine had made progress; When six years a lawyer was elected to Congress. Was reflected, after which declined the office, And in eighteen fifty three he removed to Memphis. He was on Buchesan's ticket as State elector.

And now appears the first West Tennessee Governor.

He served with approbation three terms in succession: louring the war was ald to ALBERT SHINEY JOHNSTON. He served in the Western army after Joussmon's

When the war closed he feared to live on his native He spent one year in Mexico, then returned to Mem-

phis. Where until seventy six he engaged in law practice Then he was elected to United States Separe— While he desires the office no one else can win it.

Laureate of Tennessee no one else can win it.

We feel that the Aldermanic proposition to tax bicyclists was not so much a new theory of taxation as a bit of retaliation for the bicyclists' crowding of other people, with legislation as well as with wheels. Let bleyclists consider and be wise. Then the public will more cheerfully approve the up-to-date plan of the Commission-er of Public Works to put strips of asphalt along the curbs of streets otherwise to be paved with stone.

It is very kind of Secretary CARLISLE to nstruct Collector Kilmierii to permit the shipment in bond to St. Louis of 5,000 street signs, imported from England and supposed to be necessary to keep the Republican delegates from going astray next week, but were those finger boards necessary, after all? There will be such a collection of flaming button and badges and banners that the face of heaver will be apoplectic, and even the blue necktle of Mr. HANNA will not be visible, aithough it may be audible. And why shouldn't the delegate allow themselves to be lost? If they didn't, they might be accused of disrespect to the leading and artistically velled candidate, who doesn't know whither he's headed.

Why the mention of the Hon, CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS of Indiana as a capillate for temporary Chairman of the little gathering ! St. Louis next week? Gen. LEW WALLAS E will be much on hand, and will doubtless oblige the spectators with a hand-wagon race which will leave even his chariot race hopelessly behind. Gen. WALLACE can drive a band wagon as well as anybody, not excluding another Republican of the first Hoosier renown the Hop. JOHN K. GOWDY. FAIRHANKS IS ALL right, but law should make room for literature The Hon, MARCUS AMMON HANNA Is somewhat of a literary man himself, and he venerates the

We have already the Yellowstone, the Yosemite, the Grant, and the Sequois national parks, and preparations, it appears, are making for an addition to the jist. Inspector McLaugh-Lix has arranged to buy for the Government an area of ten miles square in the Shoshone and Arapahoe reservation in Wyoming. The tract Includes the hot springs at the head of the Big Horn River, in the Ocol Mountains, in the north western part of the State, and the scenery is picturesque and magnificent. The springs them selves are already famous, being visited by many persons for their curative qualities, and alto

a bad bargain in agreeing to purchase the tract for \$60,000. The policy is a wise one which sets apart some of the most impressive and sublime of the wonderlands of this continent of ours to public uses, and the day is not distant when they will far more than repay their cost as the pleasure grounds and resorts of a multitude.

Is the Hon. MARCUS APPIUS HANNA to get nothing for himself? Is there no bun of prize, no ornament besides a button ready for him? If he is going to hold a Convention, why doesn't he make it worth his while and worth while for the 14,125 persons who will be invited? Interest would be more sustained if he would take the jobs of temporary and permanent Chairman, and it would show both a sense of humor and a talent of surprise if he would nominate himself for President, if he ship of the National Committee. Plenty to do is his motto; and, besides, the public needs fun.

The Hon. RICHARD C. KERENS appears to roam between St. Louis and Canton with tolerable frequency and to entertain way stations with appropriate remarks, but in undertaking to lay low the Hon. CHAUNCEY IVES FILLEY he may develop more industry than success. Mr. FILLEY is more than a year old, cut his teeth at a comparatively early age, and is as slick as the slickest. It may be safer for Mr. KERENS to leave the "Old Man" to meditate within the abysses of his sky-shadowing hat than to make faces at him and dare him to come on.

The Hon. POTSEY GRUBBS has risen to giddy eminence in the councils of the Blackburnian and Chinnian Democracy of Kentucky. but the lonely glory of the Hon. HEZ LUNG remains undisputed and indisputable. The Hon. TORE SCRUTCHINS of Texas may have an action almost as eager and impassioned in the ranks of Silver War, but even the Hon. Tone SCRUTCHINS. has to give the right of way to the Hon. HEZ

# X RAYS NOT ROENTGEN'S?

Tale of Their Discovery by a Greek Fifty Years Ago. GRAND LEDGE, Mich., June 9.- Prof. Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen of Würzburg University is not the original discoverer of the "Roentgen" ray. Not in this decade nor in Germany was first revealed the power of an electric current to open to human physical vision the interior of an "opaque" body. Just hair a century ago in Greece an investigator whom the world has forgotten-indeed, perhaps, never knew-made the discovery that, remade in 1896, has astonished

the age. Dr. G. A. Brown of this city has in his possession a bound volume of a magazine called the Mechanics' Mirror, established at Albany, N. Y., in January, 1846. To quote from the Albany Wizes of that day, the Mirror was "edited by Robert Macfarlane, Esq., and published by Mr. John Tanner, both of whom are practical mechanics of this city." At the end of the first year of the publication announcement was made that it would be changed to a weekly paper. Dr. Brown knows nothing further of its

paper. Dr. Brown knows nothing further of its listory.

The bound volume of the Mirror in Dr. Brown's possession here furnishes the priof of the assertion that X rays are not a recent discovery. In the October issue of the Mirror is this announcement:

## EXTRAORDINABLY.

The following communication was made to the Académie Royale des Sciences de Paris at its last meeting by a Greek physiologist, A. M. Esseltja, who asserts that by the assistance of electric light he has been enabled to see through the human body, and thus to detect the existence of deep scated disease. He has followed the operations of digestion and of er-culation. He has seen the nerves in motion. M Esseltja has imposed the name of "anthroposcope" on his extraordinary discovery (1).

It is possible that some device of electric light might have produced the effect dealt with in the Mirror without the discovery of the Roentgen rays. No modern investigator, though, we believe, has been able to see the "nerves move."

"The cowi does not make the mock;" and it is his humality, his love and plety, not his lewelled crozier and resplentent mitre, that exait the Bishop.

It is possible that some device of electric his humality, his love and plety, not his lewelled crozier and resplentent mitre, that exait the Bishop.

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It is possible that some device of electric his his his pove and plety, not his lewelled crozier and resplentent mitre, that exait the Bishop.

It is not the book of history open before you, and do you not in its pages read the condemnation of page and the place of the book of history open before you, and it is not the Bishop.

It is not the book of history open before you, and you not in its pages read the condemnation of page and the book of history open before you.

It is not the book of history open before you, and you not in its page and the solution of the book of history open before you.

An Expert in Criminals on Parkhurst. To the Etiton of The Sta-Sir I noticed in The s of Mar 25 a commendable article under the heading of "Parkurst and the Judges," which ought to have been read by every thoughtful citizen, and especially by every one in any way connected with the work of preventing crimes known or designated as crimes against siedely. It is an unfortunate and dangerous thing to have houses known as disorderly houses or houses of prostitution in any community and victous purposes, but it seems to me to be a far more despisable and wicked thing to undertake to discover or find out the crimes being committed in these places by frequenting them and inducing the inmates, under false preference made to them, to compile erine for the purpose of exposing or even punishing it, and I must say I have less regard for an one who will practice such despited upon these uniter.

who will practice such discipling upon those infor-tunates, whether he he a minister of the tooped or any one close, than I have for many of the immates of these places themselves, ence in the work of prevent-ing arime enablement to ear that the methods by which some people have universident of this work are en-tirely unnecessary and moduled for peep 3. Massa.

Twelve years of experience in the work of preventing crime enable me to eavisat the methods by which since people have undertaken to do this work are entirely unnecessary and unsalled for Prevention of rune.

Office of the Swelety for the Prevention of rune.

Occord W. Joyes, President.

Farp J. Mons.

Once of the Swelety for the Prevention of rune.

Orang Maissa, Agent.

To the Enrow of The Six Six In the Sunday is sue of The Six Six In the Sunday is sue of The Six a paragraph appeared to the effect that the bill flaing the term of the New York Councy Clerk at two years had become a law. While such a bill, introduced by the Governor, a subsequent idd, introduced by me and signed by the Governor at a later date, flaing the next County Clerk's term at four years, has also become a law. In other words, the bill introduced by me was supplemental to that of Senator Pace, it he ing deeped where to little world will be a substantial advocate of Cuban independence, who assert this, unsupported by fares; the newspaper press of the entire civilized world will me was supplemental to that of Schator Page, it he ing deemed where to introduce a separate bill for the County Clerk's office than to Jeopard Senator Page a bill which related also to the term of the Pistrict Attorney and Comptroller; by amendment at a late period of the session. Not bills passed, and both were signed, the one last signed, of course, being the controlling one. Our County between the hereafter, therefore, be elected for four years instead of two.

CHARLES L. (By.)

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SICE This is not Protestant America, no more than it is Roman Catholic or Jewish, America, but it is, or at least it ought to be, free America, with equal rights to all to admire their Maker as they see fit. I am not a "Remainte," but as a lover of freedom and justice I desplay in the fermon and bigotry in any form, and I take off my but to the new anti A. P. a novement, and to Time St. that burns to a crist anything on American. Explost

# A day in June;

A day so soft and bine and white and still, It seemed as if it were a babe Asleep. Sowned in a drapery of sky. And wreathed in smiles From sunlit dreams. A day in June -But hark, a low note of rumbling in the sky, A touch of sound to break the stillness of the June Hark, do you not hear it? There again it comes, Sweeping low to the ground. Then awinging high among the clouds Until they toss restless in their dull gray bed.

Now growing louder, hear it beat upon the air As if to break all allences Now with a shrick it hurries past And beats the night Until with bruises it is black. Along the streets it sweeps a path or wild incessant noise, liere plucks a building up. There jars a steeple down Here husbes all the city's din And fills it with its own: There lifts on high the work of man And crashes it to earth, With such a blow as if

Anon it comes, Anon and still anon:

The beavens fell. liefore this mighty force Of strength and sound men fail s angels fell when Lucifer went down. An army stands in all its grim array To meet it face to face But like a lily in the blast, It hows its visored head And is no more: Wrecks pile on wrecks; Ruins on rains pile; A hundred thousand voices cry In wild alarm

and one voice cries aloud, sasuringly it's only Mark Hanna Getting things into shape for the Convention : !!!!!!

The tornado

Fiee for your lives

THE CHURCH AND OUBA.

Catholic's Open Letter to the Catholic To the Very Eccerend Bishops and Archbishops of

The world has read for many months that you have been bending all your energies and de-voting all your influence and power to raising fends for the purpose of sending soldiers to

'uba ! Certainly, only the stern demands of an unshirkable duty could have forced you, very reverend sirs, to abandon the peaceful pursuits of your exalted office to embark on the turbulent ocean of warring politics, to defy its rude blasts and buffet its angry waves; only the strict performance of a sacred obligation could have induced you to steal away from the hallowed cloisters of your spiritual retreat to enter upon has the vote. Then he can take the Chairman- the task of forming battalions to go to the war

Thus it is that the faithful and all-thinking people throughout the world have been anxious to learn the motives which have impelled you and the object you have in view, in order that they may form an accurate estimate of your justice and zeal; for it is conceded that only very grave and justifiable reasons could have induced you, very reverend sirs, to exchange your holy vocation of recruiting the faithful to fight against Satan for the task of recruiting

youngsters to fight against Cuba.
"Is it," the faithful have asked themselves, that the sublime and holy warlike spirit of the age of the cruesdes has been born anew in this cold and practical age in the bosoms of the very reverend Bishops and Archbishops of

Surely this war must be a holy war," they at first exclaimed, "and these men, bearing aloft the cross of the Holy Redeemer, are being marshalled against heathens and savages who murder men, dismember children, and dishonor romen! If it be so, God speed these battalions! May they stamp out the savage hordes that disgrace this fair earth, and on the crumbling ruins of a barbarous state firmly plant the cross of Christ, the symbol of love, of liberty, and of elvilization."

But what are the facts? For what purpose are you, very reverend Bishops and Archbishops, marshalling these men? In order that they shall uphold the supremacy of the Spanish throne in Cuba.

And against whom are these battailous sent to fight? Against the Cubaus. And who are the Cubana? Surely they must be cannibals and savages, fallen into aborninable idolatry and accursed practices? No; it i not so.

Have they embraced some awful heresy? Are they atheists, with a vile creature enthroned as the Goddess of Reason? No. Are they Christians? Yes. In short, who are the Cubans? The sons and

descendants of the Spanlards. What is their faith? The Roman Catholic faith. What helinous crime is this they have commit-

ted? They have risen in arms. And why?
To secure their rights as free men and the independence of their native land. And is it against your Roman Catholic brethren that you, very reverend Bishops and Arch-

oishops, recruit an army? Is the love of freedom so abominable a crime that even against your own brethren in the one true fold you marshal these men in arms? And will you lift your hands, that should be raised only in blessings, as a signal for a death-dealing roll of musketry against your own blood

and kin?
Is it thus you fulfil the prophetic words, "He shall feed His flock like a shepherd; He shall gather the lambs with His arm, and carry them in His bosom"?
Alas! for the example and teachings of the Frince of Peace, if His anointed ministers can so misconstructills words and their vocation.
"The cowl does not make the mosk;" and it is his hundrity halors and nets not his less handless.

How severely has a righteous field chastised the sins and recreancy of the nation, whom once He pinced on the most dizzy beights of human giory.

That mighty Spain, whose territory would have put to shame Alexander's wildest dreams of conquest; that could have hidden the empire of the tiesars in a remote corner of its colossal expanse; of whom it was said without exaggreration that the sun never set upon her dominious alas; she has abundantly taid the penalty of laving trampled under foot the virtues which made her great, and having abused the treasures which field intrusted to her keeping.

The genius of the Italian, into whose attentive car an angel's voice whis nevel to the secrets of the deep, and the fauth of the Queen, whose inspiration has written the most brilliant pages of history, are a thing of the past. The imperial diadem of Charles V, and the mighty sceptre of the large with have been as identified in the process of the large with his process of the large with his process of the large with the service of the large with his process of the large with his process of the large with his process.

deep, and the faith of the Queen, whose inspiration has written the most brilliant pages of hislory, are a thing of the past! The imperial diadem of charles V, and the mighty sceptre of
Philip have been as playthings in the hands of a
corsion adventurer. The threne of Gisd's
anointed created under the sparred boot of a
foreign conqueer: the light and glory of the
Spanish monarchy are gone, and in their stead
there is nothing now but darkness and hulifed gave Spain a world that she might carry
the cross and establish His kingdom there;
but the stately empire which should have been
a house of prayer was converted by cupidity
and egotism into a den of thieves; and as the
l'rime of l'eace whippel the money lenders
who prestituted the lengthe at Jerusalem to
their base uses, even so has the hand of Provitheir base uses, even so has the hand of Provitheir base uses, even so has the hand of Provitheir base uses, even so has the hand of Provitheir base uses, even so has the hand of Provitheir base uses, even so has the hand of Provi-

It is not I, an unconditional sympathizer and a constant advocate of Cuban independence, who assert this unsupported by facts; the newspaper press of the entire civilized world will substantiate my statements and bear fresh witness daily to the cowardly ferocity of Spanish soldiers in Cuba.

The cause of righteousness was never helped by crimes and cruelties. The wrath of a just tood has ere this failen upon an unjust master. Do you not, most reverend Bishops and Archishops, fear this just wrath? "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

The voice of Las Casas, calls to Heaven from

God has ere this failen upon an unjust master. Do you not, most reverend Bishops and Archistors, fear this just wrath? "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

The voice of Las Casas calls to Heaven from his peaceful temb. He not deaf to his pleadings. Only cruel selfishness and blind ambition could counsel the prosecution of the war; and with these, most reverend sirs, no anolated Bishop of the holy Church has aught to do." My kingdom is not of this earth," said its Divine Founder.

The subjugation of Cuba is not only an impossibility, it is a crime. She has suffered long enough! The misrule and tyranny of the Spanish Government in Cuba is not only an impossibility, it is a crime. She has suffered long enough! The misrule and tyranny of the Spanish Conquerors in Holland and America, will the reader pause in doubt as to whether he has before him the annals of a Christian nation or the inhuman practices of a savage tribe.

The Cubans, as a last and deporate resource, have appealed to the dreadful arbitrament of war. They are a brave and virtuous people, with the courage and natione of a Christian matter of old. Their valor is born of their conviction in the justice of their cause; and never vet has a people risen in inst opposition to insufferability ranny whom the God of battles did not shield and succor.

The same just God that freed the Hebrews still regins above, "and I lis eyes." as of yore, "are over the righteous, and His cars are open unto their prayers." The same kind Providence that freed the United States and the constries of America from Spanish tyranny still shapes human affairs, and tube shall be free.

The same just God that freed the Hebrews still regins above, "and issues and the constries of America from Spanish tyranny still shapes human affairs, and tube shall be free.

The same just God that freed the Hebrews still regions blood! No more terrorism, butcheries, shall pride has been humbided. Het him that thinketh he standeth take heel, lest he fail."

Most reverend you have sent to

intemperate language and corsing the Cuban members of their flock because they happen to differ in political opinion?

The Church has nothing to fear and all to gain from free Cuba. The Cuban people is sincerely and unaffectedly Catholic. It is in Catholic churches that for centuries the Cubans have offered up their prayers and been joined together in wedlocs. It is under the protecting shadow of the cross in Catholic exmeteries that there repose the remains of our long line of honorable men and virtuous women. The Cuban army is composed of Catholics, our ticnerals and the officials of the republic of Cuba are all Catholics and will shephers's store their flock, instead of "lasting down their lives in its detence?" "If ye love me," said the Master, "keep my commandments."

Cuba most reverend sirs, will achieve victors, for the cause of Cuba is the cause of justice, and justice is the very essence of food.

It may be, most reverend sirs, that portions of this letter may sound harsh and disrespectful;

If so, I pray you to forgive my literary uncouldness, for nothing could be further from my
thoughts, and I bear cheerful testimony to my
deep respect for your high station and eminest
virtues; but nothing less than the frank expression of my sincerest thoughts would become
my honesty or be worthy of your attention. As
the mitred shepherd of the Church of Christ,
you will always find me at your feet; but I
should be less than a man did I not exercise my
reason and act in accordance with my convictions in affairs which pertain to my ne-iveland, the bleeding, downtrodden, long-suffering, heroic Cuba.

Sincere convictions impose a certain lire of
action; for it is from the lips of Catholic priests
that we Cubans have heard the holy words:
"Faith without works is dead."
Can a few ceremonies in superb temples and a
bir procession through a city's streets in honor
of a saint atone for centuries of misrule and
tyranny?

It was Jesus of Nazareth who said: "Not

of a saint atone for centuries of misrale and tyranny?
It was Jesus of Nazareth who said: "Nos those who cry, Lord, Lord, but those who do the will of my Futher, shall enter heaven."
With the greatest respect, pray, believe me most reverend, dear sirs, your very humble and obedient servant, Tierary Lincoln de Zavas, New York, June 10.

## The Shame of America,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Sometime ago a boy was tied to a tree by a cruel step-mether and kept there three days and nights suffering the agonies of fright, hunger, and distress of mind and body, a namby-pamby father acquiescing in the torture. Neighbors heard the boy's cries, passed him food through a fence, and otherwise sympathized with him, especially with kind words and soothing speeches. As if, in a free country like this, such a thing need have been tolerated for one hour. Think what that boy suffered as night came on and these people left him one by one to his own resources, while they protested in milk-

bis own resources, while they protested in milkand-water fashion beneath their warm blankets
without raising a hand. One naturally asks
where was the manhood of these neighbors that
did not show itself in a substantial and proper
interference to release the boy?
And now about Cubs. Are we not as a nation
doing just as these individual neighbors did toward that boy? Does it not atrike you, Mr.
Editor, as a piece of stark imbecility the way
this great nation is sitting on the fence twirling
its thumbs, sot aspeak, while Cubs lies bruised
and bleeding under the heel of the despicable
butchers of that country whose name is a byword of infamy, but which happily is gradually
going down to eternal oblivion, only to be recalled in the distant future as illustrating the
sum of all rapacious villainy and treachery on
this fair continent?

sum of all rapacious visinity and this fair continent?

Mr. Editor, shall we go down in history as the most imbedie, heartless onlookers of this "liberty or death" struggle, or with the imperishable lustre characteristic of the divinely heroic Lafayette?

Lafayotte?

hall to the latest Bermuda filibusters, they land safely and get in some right work.

Scotia Virjo. May they .. CANON MARON ACCUSED.

## Father Ritchie Says He Taught Herosy of the Theological Seminary. The recent lectures delivered by Canon Mason

of England to the students of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church have caused him to be accused of heresy by the Rev. Arthur Ritchle of St. Ignatius's Church. The accusation is made in the Catholic Champion, a little paper devoted to the dissemination of High Church ideas, which is published monthly by the guild of St. Ignatius, Father Ritchie is its editor. His editorial on Canon Mason in which the charge of heresy is embodied forms nearly eight columns of the paper. It begins by quoting statements made by Canon Mason as follows:

by Canon Mason as follows:

"The Gospel only shows that Christ's knowledge
was human not divine."
Speaking of St. Luke it. 52.

"The main effect of this text to set before usa real
development, ethical, mental, and religious."

"He continued to live and learn as other men do."
"He was made aware of knowledge at one instant,
which an instant before He was important of."
Speaking of the Azony Canon Mason said that
Christ "did not realize beforehand what He was now
authering." christ did not realist before an an analysis and ring." He was not sure of the future." because He prayed that this cup night pass from Him.
"He was besidered on the cross, so great does canon Mason thins His importance was and therefore cried out, 'My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken and the cross the control of the control of the cross that the control of the

"Some things caused Him perplexity"
"Some things caused Him perplexity"
"We see no supernatural knowledge in Him to which an slogies or any not be found in after men."
There is no indication that His knowledge differed fundamentally from St. Paul's or the princhets."
"We cannot say that His knowledge came to Him in any different way.

Hefore His baptism He did not assume the part of a teacher; after that He taught in the power of the Hoy Ghost."

# CITY DEMANDS WHARFAGE.

Notice to the Westchester Country Club. Iselin, Havemeyer, Lorillard, and Others, The city disputes the title by which the Westchester Country Club, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., C. Oliver Iselin, Henry T. Carey, and Charles F. Havemeyer and others haid forty-one plots of land under water on five or six miles of the shore line of the newly annexed Westchester

The Dock Board passed a resolution yesterday

declaring that all land under water in the towns of Pelham, West Chester, and East Chester constitutes a wharfage district of the city of New

stitutes a wharfage district of the city of New York, and instructing the Superintendent of Docks to assign a dockmaster to control the district and collect wharfage therefrem.

All this land under water, the Dock Board holds, belonged to the annexed towns, had never been sold by them, could never be sold by anyboive else, and therefore was annexed to the city with them, and now belongs to the city. For some years the Land tommissioners at Albany have been conveying this land under water to certain private individuals for nominal sums, and when the annexation bill was passed with it went a rider riving to the State Land Commissioners control of the rivarian rights.

The Dock Board were advised by the Corporation Counsel that this was unconstitutional, as the land belonged to the towns and not the State, and the State could not take control of it.

Dockmasters Thomas F. Geary and Theodors Katz have been discharged by the Dock Board, the discharge to date from July 1. Economy legiven as the reason. Norman A. Paimer has been appointed clerk to the chief engineer, salary \$1,200.

### SQUATTERS ON THE CITY DOMAIN. Alleged Intrusion by Tombstones, Green

houses, a Barroom, and a Rent Collector. Comptroller Fitch wrote to Gen. Collis yes terday asking him to refer to the Bureau of Encombrances a complaint from the Taxpayers' Association of the newly annexed district. The complaint is that a branch of the Bronx road which runs to the Woodlawn station is sixty-five feet wide, and at one point fifty feet of the sixty-five is occupied by menument works and a barroom. Also, that a man is collecting \$2,300 a year rest from land which he sold to the city sixteen years ago, the land being occupied by greenhouses. Another complaint is that 250 feet of the whole width of Webster avenue at 23dd street is occupied by greenhouses.

One Republican - What's this I hear about the G.O. P. Convention Hall in St. Louis bring unlucky because everything about H. I. Shirteen - thirteen doors, thirteen windows in a row, same number seats to a row, and a lot more? Another Oh, that's all right, McKinley will be nom-

One h .- And that's where the bad luck of it comes in

## In Theatrical Circles. Manager Got any new dances? Artist-Yes, the William the Silent. Manager-What's that? A Dut is dance?

Concerning the Vice-Presidency.

Jones What the deuce do they want to make Ton Reed Vice President for? Brown-They are afraid of him and want to get him